

Ex. #1817

Evidentiary Document No. 5440.

SYNOPSIS - AMBON ISLAND GROUP SECTION

The next section of this phase relates to the treatment of prisoners of war and civilians in and around these islands.

(a) My first document is an affidavit made by Major George De Vardon WESTLEY formerly of 2/21 Australian Infantry Battalion. It is Prosecution Document No. 5419. I tender this document for identification and the marked excerpts in evidence.

.....

The deponent states that he was with the 2/21 Battalion on Amboina Island in February, 1942, when the Japanese landed. The Australian forces on the Island consisted of 300 on the Ambon side and about 300 on the Laha side. The deponent became a Prisoner in February, 1942, and remained on the island until the Japanese surrender in 1945. While he was a prisoner he heard nothing as to the fate of the 300 on the Laha side of the Island and in September, 1945, sent a party there to endeavour to trace them. No trace was found, but a Japanese medical officer pointed out a Cairn under which he said about 200 men were buried, but he could not say whether they were Australian or Japanese.

.....

(b) Prosecution Document No. 5333A is a record of the evidence of Lieutenant-Commander ICHIN-ICHI NAKAGAWA, Imperial Japanese Navy, retired, in the Prosecution Court of the Tokyo Naval General Court Martial on 8th November, 1945, and in the Tokyo General Demobilisation Court on the 22nd. December, 1945, and the 29th December, 1945. I tender Prosecution Document No. 5333A in evidence.

.....

NAKAGAWA was a Lieutenant of the Japanese Naval Forces at Laha. I will now read certain excerpts from his evidence. (Page 1, para 3.) "I am now going to tell you about the course taken in the operation to capture Laha. The Laha Occupation Force commenced landing on the beach of Hitlana (this spelling is uncertain) about two o'clock a.m., January 31st, 1942, and captured the airfield about 7 a.m. on February 3rd., 1942, with our casualties amounting to more than 100.

"The POW taken at the airport totalled about 400 consisting of about 210 Australians, about 60 Dutch, and troops of the native.

(Pages 9 and 10, questions and answers 5, 6 and 7, omitting second paragraph in the answer to question 6.)

"Q. Tell me about the enemy POW captured in battle to capture the Laha airfield.

A. In the forenoon of the 1st. of February (I am not sure of the exact time,) our reconnoitrers (Petty-Officer CIADA and seaman 1st. Class TANAKA of the Company-headquarters platoons) captured 10 enemy troops led by an Australian Army Second Lt and took them to Sowacoed. And besides this, as mentioned above, on the 2nd. of February about 50 Australian POW were

taken prisoners by us when they came to our camp to surrender.

6. Q. How were these POWs disposed of?

A. The first 10 POWs were bayoneted to death before our force left Sowacoed for the support of the aforementioned penetrating unit on the 1st. of Feb. Both Adjutant HATAKEYAMA and I were at that time near the Laha airfield in ambush leading the penetrating unit, so we did not see the scene of the execution on the spot; according to Ensign SAKAMOTO's statement made to me afterward, these POWs were killed by the order of the Commanding Officer Rear-Admiral HATAKEYAMA, because these POWs were likely to become a drag upon the movement of the admiral's force in rear."

"Next I will tell you about the killing of the POW which numbered, as I remember aright, 51, though I mention in the above they were more than 50.

On the 4th of February Ensign SAKAMOTO at Sowacoed sent a report to Rear-Admiral HATAKEYAMA at the Laha airfield that SAKAMOTO was at a loss with small number of guard for treatment of POWs. According to the SAKAMOTO's report these POW either rebelled against him or made desertions because of the misunderstanding due to difference of language. The Admiral got angry hearing this report, and called Adjutant HATAKEYAMA and me to his room at the Laha airfield that evening, where the engineer staff officer was also present.

We were ordered by the Admiral that we should kill them on the following day because he had received a report informing that POWs at Sowacoed were in disquietude. In compliance with this order on the 5th of February, I took about 30 Petty Officers and men to Sowacoed; I cannot recall now from what platoon these 30 petty officers and men were selected. In a forest of coconut-tree, about 200 meters toward the airfield from Sowacoed, we dug out holes, and killed POWs with swords or bayonets. I recall, it took about 2 hours from 10 a.m. The process of the murder was as follows: I divided 30 Petty Officers and men into 3 groups, the first group for leading the POWs out of a dwelling house where the victims were temporarily confined, the second for preventing disorder on their way from the house to the forest, the third for beheading or stabbing the POWs. The POWs were sent to the spot one by one and made to kneel with bandage on their eyes. Our men of the third group, one at a time, came out in turn either to behead a POW with his sword or to stab him through the breast with his bayonet.

These POWs were all Australians, including 4 or 5 officers. I am sure that there was a major, whose name was unknown to me. All corpses were buried in the holes. The names of our men then employed for this execution cannot be recalled at all. But it is certain that there were present on the spot no officer, either warrant or commissioned, except myself. Most of the time I placed myself in the middle between the house and the place of the killing to do the overall command; but I went to the spot when the last victim was to be executed. Interpreter LIEUCHI was then in the dwelling house to send out the POW from the house.

7. Q. Did you make a report that the execution had been accomplished?

A. I reported it to Adjutant HATAKEYAMA in his room on that day, and I suppose the adjutant in his turn reported it to Admiral HATAKEYAMA."

(Page 12 to 15, question and answer 11, omitting only translator's note).

"11. Q. Tell me about the other killings of the POW than you have afore stated,

A. As I have said, there were billeted in the airfield barracks some 200 Australians and some 60 Dutchmen. When our forces first entered into the airfield, they saw that the Japanese strength was very small, numbering only some 170. Some of the POW, therefore, expressed their view through ICHUJI, interpreter, to such an effect as that they would not have surrendered but would rather have continued fighting bravely if they had known the Japanese strength was so small, and that if they had fought more stubbornly the Japanese casualties would have amounted to a considerable degree. In addition to these they behaved themselves disobedient in their assigned works, though partly caused by the difference of language. And about 30 of them were considered to be especially disobedient. The Commanding Officer heard of this fact, and he gave Adjutant HATAKEYAMA and me an order in his room in the evening of 5th February to murder these some 30 POWs.

I had about 20 enlisted men kill these some 30 POW about 3 p.m. on the following day, if I remember right, in a coco-palm forest near Tauli, about 700 meters from the airfield, though I cannot recall what platoons these about 20 men belonged to. In this killing, too, the POWs were once taken in a house nearby, then called out in turn one by one, and killed with sword or with bayonet, as before. Their corpse was buried in the hole dug for the purpose. As in the previous case I stood in the middle between that house and the spot of murder to take general command for the most of the time, and I went to the spot to witness the last one of being killed and ascertained this bloody work had been finished. I reported to the Adjutant HATAKEYAMA the accomplishment of the execution. I am not sure whether any Dutch men were included among the victims or not, but it is certain that the victims were all enlisted men.

Next I will tell you about another killing of the POW.

On the 17th or 18th of February, I cannot recall which day, while we were taking lunch at Ambon, Commanding Officer HAYASHI disclosed his intention rather to kill all the remaining POWs. His reason was this our troops available for service was numbered only 340 or 350 from which various guards in various districts had to be dispatched; the desertions of the POWs began to be noted; rumours ran among natives that the allied troops would come soon to attack us; enemy planes in fact came for reconnaissance; if the deserting POWs would divulge



the situation of Japanese side, we would be faced very unfavourable situation; and all these factors were forming a menace to the position of the Japanese forces. I asked Commanding Officer, then, what is his opinion concerning the provisions of the International Law which I understood to be stipulating that "FURYO" (POs) should not be treated as enemy. He answered me that I was right so far as "FURYO" was concerned, but that the captives interned there were to be classified and called "HORYO" and therefore we would not violate the International Law if we would kill them.

A few days later, in the evening while taking supper with the Commanding Officer and his Adjutant HATAIYAMA at the garden in front of the Commanding Officer's room, I was told by the Commanding Officer to kill all the POs at Laha.

On the following day, probably 20th of Feb. if my recollection is right, I gathered up some 60 enlisted men from various platoons attached to the 1 - INBLL. Moreover about 30 enlisted men from the crew of the Minesweeper No. 9 who were boarding at the 1-INBLL barracks because their ship had sunk then, were employed by the consent of a reserve-list officer attached to that minesweeper.

I took the both groups of enlisted men totalling to some 90 to Laha from Ambon at about 1 p.m. on the 20th. We dug holes in a place in a coconut forest at Tauli; this new place is a different position from that of the previous murder being 140 or 150 meters away from it, and was about 200 meters off the head-quarters of the Laha Detachment. I divided 90 men into 9 groups: 2 groups for bloody killing, 3 groups for watching the POs; on their ways to the killing place, 2 groups for sending POs out of the barracks, one group for guard on the spot of the killing, the last one for emergency. The POs were carried by truck from the barracks to the Detachment building about 500 meters in distance, and they were on foot from the Detachment building to the spot of the killing. The same way of the killing was adopted as in the previous case; to have then kneel down with bandage over their eyes and to kill them with sword or bayonet.

The poor victims numbered about 220 in all including a few Australian officers. Interpreter IMUCHI was, as in the previous case, in charge of duty of sending POs out of the barracks; I was in the Detachment building giving overall directions and ascertained the final accomplishment of the affair on the spot. It took from about 6 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. Most of the corpses were buried in one hole, but because the hole was not big enough to receive all of the corpses a dug-out nearby was also used for the burial. On that day upon my arrival at our headquarters I reported it the Commanding Officer directly and also to his adjutant.

(Page 15. Question and answer 13).

"13. Q. Was the order of killing POs issued by the Commanding Officer HAYASHI at his own discretion?

"A. In the first three cases of the murder the orders were with no doubt issued by Rear-Admiral HATAKEYAMA. But as for the last case, I am not sure whether the order was issued by the Commanding Officer HAYASHI himself, or it was given in compliance with the order of Rear-Admiral HATAKEYAMA."

.....  
(c) Prosecution Document No. 5333B is my next document. It is the record of evidence of Commander JUNITO HATAKEYAMA of the Imperial Japanese Navy given before the Tokyo General Court Martial on 8th November, 1945, and the Tokyo General Demobilization Court on 24th December, 1945, and 12th February, 1946. I tender this document in evidence.

.....  
This document refers to the killing of prisoners at LAM. It is put in evidence in compliance with order contained on paper No. 573 permitting use of record in evidence of JUNITO HATAKEYAMA and KEN-ICHI MATAGAMA without putting in the whole record of evidence contained in Evidentiary Document No. 5333.

(d) Prosecution Document No. 5413 is an affidavit by Major George De Verdon JUSTLEY formerly of 2/21 Australian Infantry Battalion. I tender the document for identification and excerpts therefrom in evidence.

.....  
I will read paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9 of this affidavit.

.....  
(e) Prosecution Document No. 5417 is affidavit of former Major Ian Farquhar MACRAE of 2/21 Australian Infantry Battalion. I tender the document for identification and excerpts therefrom in evidence.

.....  
I will read paragraphs 2 and 3 of this document.

.....  
(f) Prosecution Document No. 5302 is the affidavit of Private Verdun Clive BALL of 8th Division, Australian Army Service Corps. I tender it for identification and marked excerpts thereof in evidence.

.....  
The affiant describes the beating and torture of deponent and 22 other Australians because they had gone outside the camp limits. As a result deponent lost the use of his legs for three or four months.

.....  
(g) Prosecution Document No. 5301 is the affidavit of Private John Leslie SEARANT of 8th Division A.A.S.C. I tender the document for identification and the original in evidence.

.....  
The affiant describes certain of the work the Japanese made him do in 1944.  
He says -

"I was put on the long carry 13 times during 1944. The last occasion was just before Christmas. The distance of the long carry was about eight miles over very rough rugged country made up of broken coral with gullies and steep hills. We had to go on all four sometimes to crawl up the hills. It took us about five hours to complete the journey with a load. I carried bags of cement and 150 lb bombs. The bags of cement weighed 94 lbs. Two men were detailed for each bag; when one could carry it no further the other took over. The Japanese guards did not actually bash us but made us hurry along."

.....  
(h) Prosecution Document No. 5306 is an official report of the Netherlands Forces Intelligence Service. I tender the document for identification and the marked excerpt in evidence.

I will read the excerpt which appears on the last page of the document.

.....  
(i) Prosecution Document No. 5297 is an affidavit made by Flying Officer Denis Brian MASON of the Royal Air Force. I tender the original for identification and the marked excerpts in evidence.

.....  
The affiant and a party of 2050 prisoners of war landed at MAROUDON Island on 5th May, 1943. Upon arrival the camp was only partly built and did not provide adequate shelter. At this camp prisoners were starved and beaten. Although most of them were sick they were compelled to work ten hours a day, mainly on the construction of an aerodrome. Clothing and boots were not supplied to prisoners. Large numbers suffered from beri beri, malaria and dysentery. Hospital patients were starved and had to supplement their diet with rats, mice, dogs, cats and snails. No medical supplies were provided. Open trench latrines only were permitted for the first twelve months and this resulted in spread of dysentery. Over 15 months 386 died from sickness and starvation.

.....  
(j) Prosecution Document No. 5298 is an affidavit made by Flying Officer Denis Brian MASON of the Royal Air Force. I tender the original for identification and marked excerpts in evidence.

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This is a short affidavit and I propose to read marked excerpts from "Then I arrived at Lahat Camp.....constructing A.R.P. trenches for the Japanese."

.....  
(k) Prosecution Document No. 5299 is an affidavit by Leading Aircraftsman Henry MITTERINGHAM of Royal Air Force. I tender this document for identification and marked excerpts in evidence.

.....  
The affiant states that 1000 prisoners of war went to LIANG on Ambon Island in May, 1943. Accommodation was bad consisting for the most part of leaky tents. Food was totally inadequate. Prisoners were engaged on the construction of an aerodrome. Work was very heavy and the guards inflicted brutal beatings on the prisoners. Medical supplies were insufficient. One man, Champion, was



murdered. In October, 1944, a draft of 600 were sent by sea back to Java. Prisoners were overcrowded. Only a third of a pint of drinking water was provided for each man daily. 28 died on the voyage.

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(l) Prosecution Document No. 5300 is an extract from War Diary of 2/5 Aust. Gen. Hosp. of 12 Sept., 1945. I tender the document for identification and the marked excerpts in evidence.

.....

I shall read the entry.

(m) Prosecution Document No. 5392 is a report on recovered prisoners of war by Officer in Charge, Medical Division, 2/5 Aust. Gen. Hosp. I tender the document for identification and the marked excerpts in evidence.

.....

I will read the first three paragraphs of this report.

.....

I refer the Court to Exhibit 167A and 167B which were put in evidence at page 13452 of transcript. Certain of the photographs included in that exhibit relate to prisoners recovered in Ambon.

(n) Prosecution Document No. 5303 is an affidavit made by 1st. Lieut. Paul Alfred STANBURY of U.S. Army Air Force. I put the document in for identification and the marked excerpts in evidence.

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The affiant was bombardier on a B24 which crashed over KAI Islands on 21 September, 1943. It was in three feet of water on a coral reef. The crew had sustained serious injuries in the crash and the navigator was pinned down on the flight deck. A Japanese boat came out. The airmen with the exception of the navigator were taken prisoners. The Japanese refused to do anything for the navigator but left him there to die. The rest of the airmen were taken to Ambon. They were placed in mosquito infested cells without blankets, bedding or mosquito nets. No sunlight could penetrate the cells and there was no ventilation. They were starved on weevily rice. No medical attention was given them. For 68 days they were interrogated to the accompaniment of beatings almost daily. Later the deponent and the co-pilot were shipped to Japan. They were frequently beaten by the guards. They both became paralyzed with beri beri but received no treatment for this during the 60 days sea voyage. The deponent remained paralyzed for nine months and the co-pilot for 20 months.

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(o) Prosecution Document No. 5223 is a sworn interrogation of Warrant Officer MIYOSATO, YOSHIZAKI of Japanese Navy. I tender it for identification and the marked excerpts in evidence.

.....

Evidentiary Document No. 5440.

Page 8.

On the 29th August, 1944, the deponent took part in the beheading of three American airmen at Saraya Prisoner of War Camp. This was done on orders of superior officers. The district had been bombed by American planes on the previous day.

.....

That completes the evidence in relation to this section of the phase.



EXHIBIT NO. 1812

Evidentiary Document No 5840

No 1

證據概略 - アノボノ群島部

此、部内、次、部令ハ此等ノ島々、内側及周邊ニ於テ、  
虜及一般市民ニ對スル取扱ニ就テ述ビ居ル也。  
(a) 初、最初ニ提出致シテ書類ハ元々ニ臺灣歩兵隊ニ  
屬シテ大シタ・ジョージ・ブ・ガート・ウ・エ・イ / George De  
Verdon WESTLEY 陸軍少佐ニ在リ。自筆書類ニ於テハ、  
察文書ヲ五三三三ニシテ居ル也。私ハ此書類ニ於テ、  
中、印、附、多國所、取扱ニテ書類トシテ提出致  
シ居ル也。此書類ニ於テ、五三三三ノ昭和七年  
ノ末、當時彼ハアノボノ島、ニ大隊トシテ居リ、  
島、臺灣兵カハアノボノ側、ハ、名、カ、ラ、  
名トヨリ成立ツテ居ル也。證人ハ五三三三ノ  
虜より、五三三三ノ昭和七年、日本降服時、  
居リ、シ、後、虜ニシテ居ル間、彼ハ島、  
運命ニ就テ何、情報ヲ聞キ、セ、  
有、探検隊ニシテ彼等、足跡ヲ探知シ、  
何、足跡ヲ見、  
ガ、石塚ヲ指差シ、  
シ、  
(b) 檢察文書五三三三ニシテ、  
五三三三ノ昭和七年、  
五三三三ノ昭和七年、  
證言ノ記録ニシテ、私ハ此檢察文書五三三三ノ書類ニ  
テ提出致シ、

FILE COPY  
RETURN TO ROOM 361

Doc 5440

中川ハ、ハムニ於ケル日本海軍、中尉アリシヲ私之  
ヨリ彼證言カウ或ル校萃ヲ朗讀致ラヌ（一頁第三節）  
「ハ、攻略戰ノ經過ニ就キ申上マヌト」ハ、攻略部隊ニ照  
和十七年一月三十一日午前二時頃「ヒコウヘ、海岸ニ上陸開始  
セ敵、抵抗ヲ排除シテ二月三日午前七時頃ニハ飛行場  
ヲ領致シタガ我ガ方、死傷ハ約百五十名ナリ  
同飛行場ニ於テ捕ヘタ敵、俘虜ハ全部子約四百名位  
ナ其、中臺灣軍俘虜ガ約二百十名位、和蘭軍俘  
虜ガ約六十名ナ其、他ハ土民軍デアリタリ。  
（九十五頁ニ於ケル問答（五）（六）（七）、答ノ中、第三節ヲ  
省略致ラヌ）

問、飛行場、領、戦闘、敵、俘虜、就、中、述、大、サ、イ。

答、二月一日、午前十時(時間ハ以テリト覺悟ニ思フガ)我々、在候(因  
田兵曹中隊本部付小隊、一臺。木更田中隊付之ヲ)豪洲陸軍、  
砲三挺機銃廿五挺敵軍十隊ヲ俘虜シ、ソノ一ト「SOYAKO」道  
ニ行キ、之ヲ二外三前ニ述ベ、如ク二月三日の五十五名豪洲  
人俘虜が我々、兵舎ニ降服シテ來タ時彼等ハ我々手ニ依テ  
監禁セラル。

六問 其等得廣人如何取最多。

答、最初一名は月日突隊旗を授け、その一、二、三、四、五、六、七、八、九、十、十一、十二、十三、十四、十五、十六、十七、十八、十九、二十、二十一、二十二、二十三、二十四、二十五、二十六、二十七、二十八、二十九、三十、三十一、三十二、三十三、三十四、三十五、三十六、三十七、三十八、三十九、四十、四十一、四十二、四十三、四十四、四十五、四十六、四十七、四十八、四十九、五十、五十一、五十二、五十三、五十四、五十五、五十六、五十七、五十八、五十九、六十、六十一、六十二、六十三、六十四、六十五、六十六、六十七、六十八、六十九、七十、七十一、七十二、七十三、七十四、七十五、七十六、七十七、七十八、七十九、八十、八十一、八十二、八十三、八十四、八十五、八十六、八十七、八十八、八十九、九十、九十一、九十二、九十三、九十四、九十五、九十六、九十七、九十八、九十九、一百。

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N03

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次ニ又今五十数名、俘虜ト申シマシタ、ハタニ  
 五十名デアット記憶シマスガ之、有日ソワコー  
 ドニ残留シテ居タ坂本少尉カニ大等、俘虜言  
 語不通、爲反抗シタリ或、逃走シタリスル者ガ  
 来テ居ルガ故言戒兵モ寡ク處置ニ窮ニテ  
 居ルト云フ報告ガ、ハ、飛行場ニオツク白田少將  
 處ニ参リマシタ、デ同少將、憤激セシレ同日夕  
 ハ、飛行場、同少將部屋ニ私ト白田副官トヲ  
 呼ビレ其、場ニ機關參謀モ居ラレマシタガ同少將  
 カニソワコート、俘虜ガ不穩、狀態デアルト  
 イフ報告カ来タカラ之ヲ明日行ッテ處分  
 ト命セラレマシタ、デ羽立五日私何小隊カ記憶  
 シテ居リマセヌカ下士官兵約三十名程率  
 キソワコートニ行キソワコート、約二百米手前  
 椰子林、中ニ穴ヲ掘リカヌ、銃劍ヲ以テ之  
 フ處分シマシタ

時間ハ午前十時頃カラ始メ二時間也ヲ要  
 シット記憶シテ居リマス處分、方法ハ三十名ノ士  
 官兵ヲ三組ニ分ケ一組ハ收容セシレテ居ル人家  
 カラ送ス任務、一組ハ途中、警戒、他、一組、



DOC 5440

直接處分ニシツタ譯デ其、際一人宛送去サレ  
 テ来ル、俘虜ヲ處分班カラ一名宛交互ニ去テ目  
 隠シテ座セシメ刀デ、斬首、銳劍デ、胸部ヲ刺  
 殺スル方法ヲ用キタノデアリマス  
 其、五十一名ハ全部濠洲軍ヲ將校モ四五名居  
 リマシタ、其、中ニ名刺、判リマヌカ濠洲軍  
 少佐カ一名居タ、事、確デアリマス  
 屍体ハ全部ツ、穴ニ埋メマシタ、其、時連  
 リテ行ツタ下士官兵、名刺、ドウシテモ思出ヌ  
 ヌ又尙其、場ニ立會ツタ者、私以外ニ准士  
 官以上ハ一人モ居リマセンデシタ、事、確デアリマス  
 私、人家ト處分現場、中間ニ居テ全般、  
 指揮ニ當ツテ居リマシタ、最後ニ一名處分  
 スル時ニ現場ニ行ツテ見テ居リマシタ  
 又人家ニハ池内通訳ガ居テ俘虜ヲ送去ス後  
 目ヲ担タシテ居リマシタ、  
 尙其、際處分終了、報告ニシタカ  
 答同曰ラハ派遣隊、白田少副官、部屋ヲ司令  
 代理タル同副官ニ處分終了、旨報告シ  
 タ同副官カ、更ニ白田少將ニ報告セシ  
 タモト思ヒマス  
 (十頁ヨリ十五頁迄、向卷十ヲ譯者註、  
 ニ省略ニテ朗讀致シマス)

NO 4

DOC 5440

直接處分ニシツタ譯デ其、際一人宛送去サレ  
 来ル、俘虜ヲ處分班カラ一名宛交互ニ出テ目  
 隠ニテ座セシメ刀デ、斬首、銳劍デ、胸部ヲ刺  
 殺スル方法ヲ用キタノデアリマス  
 其、五十一名ハ全部濠洲軍ヲ將校モ四名居  
 リマシタ、其、中ニ名刺、判リマヌカ濠洲軍  
 少佐カ一名居タ、事、確デアリマス  
 屍体ハ全部ツ、穴ニ埋メマシタ、其、時連  
 リテ行ツタ下士官兵、名刺、ドウシテモ思出ヌ  
 ヌ又尙其、場ニ立會ツタ者、私以外ニ准士  
 官以上ハ一人モ居リマセンデシタ、事、確デアリマス  
 私、人家ト處分現場、中間ニ居テ全般、  
 指揮ニ當ツテ居リマシタ、最後ニ一名處分  
 スル時ニ現場ニ行ツテ見テ居リマシタ  
 又人家ニ池内通訳ガ居テ俘虜ヲ送ル役  
 目ヲ担當ニテ居リマシタ、  
 尙其、際處分終了、報告ニシタ  
 答同曰ラ、派遣隊、白田少副官、部屋ヲ司令  
 代理タル同副官ニ處分終了、旨報告シ  
 タ同副官カ、更ニ白田少將ニ報告セシ  
 タモト思ヒマス  
 (十頁ヨリ十五頁マデ、向卷十ヲ譯者註、  
 ミ省略ニテ朗讀致シマス)

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十一問、其後修場ノ處分ニ付、状況ヲ申述ス

答、ラ、飛行場ニ收容セラル居テ、濠洲軍修場約三百名、松蘭軍修場約六十名中ニ修場ナリ、當初飛行場ニ突入シ日本軍約百七十名經テ見テ日本軍、又モカコニ二重ノ壕ニ入ルンガハ、カコヲマルカ、我々ヨリ戦フガ、日本軍ノ損害モ相當大キカ、ラ、イフナ、地内通報ヲ通シ、其地修場ノ際モ言語不通、為モアリ、スガ、彼順テ、示シ、カ、テ、修場ニ甚カ、イ、思ヒ、モ、約三十名ヲ選ビ、其事カ司令官、耳ニ入リ、二月五日、刻頃司令官カ母ト、由小田原ヨリ、司令部ニ呼ビ、其約三十名ヲ處分シ、修場ト命セ、カ、何處、小隊カ、修場ニ、下士官兵約三十名ヲ率テ、翌日、午後三時頃、突入シ、カ、飛行場ヨリ、約七百米後離レ、カ、リ、ト云、處、椰子林中、其約三十名ヲ處分シ、カ、其際、方、法、附近、人家、修場ノ入順番、三名宛、呼ビ、テ、前、同様、方、法、テ、刀、銃、劍、ヲ、用、テ、殺害シ、カ、掘リ、屍体ヲ埋メ、カ、此時、モ、林、前、同様、人家、現場、ト、中間、三、名、指揮、ヲ、居、テ、カ、最後、現場、ニ、行、テ、處分セ、カ、時、カ、食、テ、殘、忍、テ、修場、ヲ、終、テ、カ、見、居、テ、カ、尚、然、分、終、後、品、出、官、其、會、報、告、致、シ、カ、

此、時、分、シ、テ、三十名中、松蘭軍が、混、テ、居、テ、カ、利、シ、カ、ス、ガ、下、士官、兵、ニ、テ、テ、カ、

次、ニ、修場、ヲ、處分、シ、カ、時、状況、ヲ、申、上、テ、カ、ト、二月十七日、カ、十、分、ニ、テ、示、シ、テ、食、事、ヲ、テ、居、テ、林、司令、カ、當時、味、方、ノ、兵、力、ヲ、使、



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用し得し者、僅か三百四十名に、其中より各方面に警備をせしむる  
に、大抵は修務所中より逃亡者を抽出し、更に現住民間に聯合  
軍が直ぐ攻撃をせしむるに、この機を逃がし、又實際に敵機が偵  
察を来し、事なり、逃亡し、修務所味方、状況に警備をせしむる事な  
り、非難をうけ、不利に陥り、その後、形勢をみて、居るに居る事  
修務所司令部、処分をせしむるに、証をなす、私、其、際、司令に  
対し、修務所、国際法に抵触し、取扱を、謀に、聞か、居るに、来し、何  
んか、聞か、居るに、修務所、そのが然し、此處、居るに、捕虜を、捕ら、え、  
たと、答へしこと。

其後、三日、終り、その、思ひ、司令、部屋、前、夜、夕、食、際、  
司令、副官、私、三人、居るに、司令、私、對し、言、居るに、捕虜を、皆  
処分、せし、む、に、言、居るに、其、時、司令、二十日、と、思ひ、司令、  
將、士、官、兵、各、小、隊、より、約、六十、名、及、當時、機、が、設、け、し、る、是、時、  
兵、倉、に、寄、り、居るに、第九、号、掃、蕩、隊、東、組、士、官、兵、約、三十、名、當  
時、同、機、より、掃、蕩、士、官、三、名、を、傷、た、し、合、計、約、九十、名、を、平、平、二十、日、  
午後、一時、頃、に、来、し、居るに、三、機、より、三、隊、遺、隊、より、約、三百、名、  
「タ、ウ、」(前、回、處、に、約、四百、五十、名、離、れ、居るに、地、に)、椰子、林、  
中、に、穴、を、掘、り、九十、名、を、九、組、に、分、け、處、分、那、二、組、途、中、雄、武、三、組、  
兵、倉、より、逃、出、し、三、組、現、場、警、戒、三、組、應、急、隊、一、組、合、計、五、十、名、兵、倉、  
より、逃、出、し、約、五、十、名、を、距離、より、より、三、機、遺、隊、全、部、併、し、  
其、處、に、現、場、五、十、名、を、連、行、し、處、分、を、譯、し、し、て、處、分、  
一、方、法、に、前、回、と、同、様、に、刀、と、銃、剣、を、用、し、目、隠、し、し、て、上、坐、せ、し、て、殺、  
害、し、し、し、り、又、

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處介之戰、全部ヲ約二百千名、濠州軍、將被殺者外下  
士宣安等々々。其降矢張り池内通繁兵舍より送出、使目相當  
之松張豐隆居、全般指揮ニ當リテ、累日最後ニ處介經テ、  
見届ケタリテ了ル。

處分、午後六時頃開始、九時半頃終了致云云。屍体文部會云、火埋土分、穴亦事勿々、附近防壁壕三埋土、同日歸隊後直接司令處分終了、日報云、文部會云、報告致云云。

$$(1 - \frac{1}{n})^n \approx \frac{1}{e}$$

十三回、信濃守、処令命令、林司合が總出、茶三ツ元ト云ふもの  
 信、最期、三國近、処令、ハ、品、自由、少將、命令、エ、リ、ス  
 ガ、最後、長、処令、ハ、林司合が直接、命令、エ、リ、ス、カ、白、馬  
 少將、カ、ウ、命、エ、リ、ス、林司合、カ、ウ、直、命令、エ、リ、ス、カ、何、ら  
 信、ハ、利、リ、セ、ス

(C) 檢察文書ヲ五三三三ノリトシテ、又書キテアリ。コノ日本帝國海軍、島山ノミト、吾讀、海軍中位が一九四五年／昭和二十年／十一月自東京高等軍事法院議並に一九四五年／昭和二十年／十二月十四日及一九四六年／昭和二十一年／二月十二日東京復員裁判所於十二月證據ノ記録アリトス。此ノ文書ヲ證據トシ提出致之。

「一」文書資料「LAHA」に於て、他資産報告書・関係三訂りに入二し、其書類  
力主（名）中、相令を於て、證據係書類（事）三三訂り中、證據係（金）記録  
振込（又）三訂り中、三訂り（金）記録係（中）川建一、證據係（金）記録係（使用）本計  
「得」三訂り（振込）ならんモノナリトス。

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(d) 檢察文書第五四八号、元及濠洲歩兵大隊、ジョージ・デ・ヴァーデン・ウェスト  
ー少佐 / *George De Verdon WESTLEY* / 宣誓言口述書デアリマス。私ハ、文書  
ヲ檢證、爲、中印ノ校筆ヲ證據トシテ提出致シマス。

私ハ、宣誓言口述書、第三四五七八段ヲ朗讀致シマス。

(e) 檢察文書第五四七号、元及濠洲歩兵大隊、イアン・ファーガーク・マクレイ少佐  
/ *Ian Farguhar MACRAE* / 宣誓言口述書デアリマス。私ハ、文書ヲ檢證、爲、  
中印ノ校筆ヲ證據トシテ提出致シマス。

私ハ、文書、第二段第三段ヲ朗讀致シマス。

(f) 檢察文書第五三〇号、濠洲陸軍輜重隊第八師團、兵卒ヴァーデン・クリ  
ン・ボール / *Verdon Cline BALL* / 宣誓言口述書デアリマス。私ハ、檢證、爲、  
中印ノ校筆ヲ證據トシテ提出致シマス。

コ、証人、証人及他、二十二名、濠洲人が收容所、境界線外ニ立  
トイフ理由ヲ殴打、拷問サセラルヲ述ベテ居リマス。ソノ結果コ、証人、三  
月乃至四月脚ヲ使フ事が出来セデシタ。

(g) 檢察文書第五三〇号、濠洲陸軍輜重隊第八師團、兵卒ジョージ・セ  
ーラント / *John Leslie SEALANT* / 宣誓言口述書デアリマス。私ハ、  
コノ文書ヲ檢證、爲、原文ヲ證據トシテ提出致シマス。

証人、一九四四年、昭和十九年、日本人が彼ニサセタ式種、仕事ニツイ  
テ述ベ次、様ニ言フテ居リマス。

私ハ一九四四年、昭和十九年、間ニ十三回所謂「長距離輸送」  
ヲ命ゼラレシタ。ソノ最後、場合、丁度「ウリスミス」、直前デシ  
タ。ソノ長距離輸送、約八哩位、距離デ、珊瑚砂、隙ニ入

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丘、アル實ニオ粗末ニ田舎路デシム。私達ハ四、五ニナツテ丘ヲ攀登  
ラネバナラナイコトモアリマシタ。重荷ヲ負ツテソ、旅ヲ終ルニ五時間  
モカ、ツタ事モアリマシタ。私ハセメニト袋ヲ百五十ホニド、爆弾ヲ運  
ビマシタ。ソノセメニト袋ハ九十四ホニドアリマシタ。一ツ、袋ヲ二人デ擔  
仕シ、ソノ一人ガソレ以テ運ベナリタルト他ノ一人ガ運デ誤ナデス。  
日本、敬告備兵ハ實際ニ私達ヲ打チマセデシタが大変急ガセ  
マシタ。

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(h) 検察文書第五三六号ハ、和蘭軍情報部、公式報告書デアリマス。私ハ、文言ヲ検証、爲、印、ツイク箇所、抜萃ヲ証拠トシテ提出致シマス。私ハ、この文書、最後ノ頁ニ表ハレキル抜萃ヲ朗讀、収メマス。

(i) 検察文書第五九七号ハ、英帝國空軍、デニス・ブライアン・メイソン / Denis Brian MASON / 空軍將校、宣言口述書デアリマス。私ハ、原文ヲ検証、爲、印、ツイク箇所、抜萃ヲ証拠トシテ提出致シマス。

コノ証人トシテ、人、俘虜、一隊が一九四三年、昭和十八年五月、ハルク / HARUKOFE / 島ニ上陸シマス。到着シテ、収容所ハ一部分ニシテ出来テ居ラズ、適宜ニ掩蔽トモナリマセデシタ。コノ収容所デハ、俘虜ハ、飢エ、殴打サレマス。大抵、者が病氣デアッタモ拘ラズ、一日ニ十時間、主ニ飛行場、構築ニ強制的ニ働カサレマス。着ル物モ長靴モ俘虜達ニ与ヘサレマセデシタ。大多數、者が脚氣、マラリア、疥癬デ悩マサレタマシタ。病院、患者ハ、飢エ、食ヲ鼠、ニ十日鼠、犬、猫、鶏ヲ補充ニタケレバナリマセデシタ。医藥供給ハ、全然アリマセデシタ。開放式溝便所ガケル最、初、十二ヶ月間、使用ヲ許

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サレズ、ソノ結果、赤痢、蔓延トナリマシタ。十五ヶ月アエリ  
ノ間ニ、三八六人が病氣ト飢餓、爲ニ死亡シマシタ。

(J) 検察文書ハ第五二九、号ハ、英帝國空軍、デニス・  
ブライアン・メイスン空軍特校、宣言口述書デアリ  
マス。私ハ原文ヲ檢証、爲ニ印、ツイタ國政、振替  
ヲ證據トシテ提出、致シマス。

此ハ短イ宣言口述書デアリマス。私ハ今ヨリ“私  
ヲハト收容所ニ到着シタハ、——日本人、爲ニ  
防空壕ヲ作りマシタ。”トイフ所カラ、印、ツイタ國政  
、振替ヲ訓讀、積ト思ヒマス。



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(K) 検察文書第五三九九号、英帝国空軍、ヘンリーキッターリング  
/ Henry KITTERINGHAM / 上等航空整備兵、宣誓供述書デ  
アリマス。私ハ、文書ヲ検証、為印、ソイツ箇所、抜萃ヲ証拠ト  
シテ提出致シマス。

コ、証人、一九四三年、昭和十八年、五月二。人、信房がアホ、島、り、  
/ LANG / 行、ノ、事ヲ述、ベ、居、リ、マ、ス。設備、大抵、テントが雨  
漏、ス、ル、ヤ、ウ、工、事、イ、モ、テ、マ、ス。食物、非常、ニ、不足、デ、マ、ス。信房達、  
飛行場構築、ニ、従、ル、サ、セ、ラ、レ、マ、ス。作業、非常、ニ、重、労働、デ、看  
守、が、信房、ニ、残、思、ハ、致、打、ヲ、加、ヘ、マ、ス。医療、給、与、ハ、不、十分、デ、マ、ス。  
オ、オ、/ Champion / とい、人、信房、が、殺、サ、レ、マ、ス。一九四四年  
昭和十九年、十月二六。人、金遣隊、が、ジャ、ア、海路、送り、返、サ、レ、マ、  
ス。信房、超、満、員、デ、マ、ス。人、二、目、三、令、一、パイ、ト、飲料、水、ハ、与、  
フ、レ、セ、ン、デ、マ、ス。二十八、人、航海、中、死、亡、シ、マ、ス。

(L) 検察文書第五三三〇号、一九四五年、昭和二十年、九月十二日、  
濠洲一般病院、戦時日志ヨリ、抜萃、デ、アリ、マス。私ハ、文  
書ヲ検証、為印、ソイツ箇所、抜萃ヲ証拠トシテ提出致シマス。  
記入、項ヲ朗読、致シマス。

(M) 検察文書第五三九六号、復員、ノ、信房、ニ、就、テ、濠洲一般病  
院医療部長、將校、報告、書、デ、アリ、マス。私ハ、文書ヲ検証、為印  
ソイツ箇所、抜萃ヲ証拠トシテ提出致シマス。  
私ハ、報告、書、ノ、目、取、部、三、段、ヲ朗読、致シマス。  
裁判所、ノ、傍、ニ、三、四、五、二、頁、ニ、証拠、ト、シ、テ、提出、セ、ラ、ル、書、証、ニ、ハ、A、及  
B、ニ、ハ、六、B、ヲ、無、照、サ、レ、タ、イ、コ、ノ、証拠、書、類、中、或、高、員、ハ、ア、ホ、  
ニ、於、テ、イ、テ、査、査、受、ル、タ、信房、ニ、関、係、シ、テ、居、リ、マ、ス。

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(71) 検察文書第三三三三號、合衆國空軍、ポールアルフレッドスタンズベリー  
/ Paul Alfred STANBURY / 中村、宣哲、口述書デアリマス。私ハコ、  
文書ヲ檢證、爲、印、ワ、タ、固所、拔萃ヲ證據トシテ提出  
致シマス。.....  
コ、證人ハ一九四三年九月二十一日カイ島上空デ墜落シタ。B二四、爆  
撃手デアリマシタ。墜落シタハ三アフト、海中デ珊瑚礁、上デシ  
タ。乗組員ハ墜落ニヨリ重傷ヲ受ケ航空士ハ操縦室ニ釘付  
ケニサシマシタ。日本軍ノボートガ現レマシタ。航空士ヲ降キ飛行  
士ハ全部俘虜トシテ捕ヘラシマシタ。日本人ハ、航空士ニ爲ニ何  
ヲスル事モ拒否シ、彼ハ其處ヲ置キガリニテ死亡シマシタ。残り、  
飛行セハアトニ不ニ連行サシマシタ。  
彼等ハ夥シク蚊、アリ、小部屋ニモ布モ寝具モ蚊帳モナク入  
ラマシタ。日光ハ全然、小部屋ニ射タス。空氣、流通セテリマセシ  
マシタ。彼等ハ象鼻虫、ワ、タ、木ヲ食ベ、飢エテ居マシタ。医療、  
配慮ハ全然、與ヘラシマセニテマシタ。六十八日間殆ド毎日殴打サ  
シテ訊問サシマシタ。後ニ、證人ト同洋操縦士ハ日本ニ送ラレ  
マシタ。彼等ハ屢々首ヲ改打サシマシタ。彼等ハ二人共脚  
氣デ麻痺ニテ居マシタガ、コ、六十間、航海中、全然医療  
ノ待遇ヲ受ケマセマシタ。證人ハ九月月間、同乗操縦士ハ二  
十月月間身体ガ麻痺ニテ居リマシタ。

(10) 検察文書第三三三三號、日本海軍、下士官ヨシサキ、キヨ  
サト、音次、宣哲、訊問デアリマス。私ハコ、檢證、爲、印、  
ワ、タ、固所、拔萃ヲ證據トシテ提出致シマス。

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一九四四年／昭和十九年／六月二十九日ニ、証人ハ、サハラ／音  
讀ノ場所收容所ニ於テ三人、米國人飛行士ヲ斬首ス  
ル事ニ参加シマシタ。コシハ上級士官、命令ニ依ッテ「サハラ」デ  
アリマス。コノ地区ハ、前日米國ノ飛行機ニ依ッテ爆撃サ  
レテ居マシタ。  
コノデモ、方面・コノ区域ニ関スル證據ヲ終リマス。